THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

WHAT WILL THE NORTH DO?

The Van Buren papers have been, ever since the commencement of the late furious Abolition controversy, assuring their readers that the Northern Legislatures would adopt effectual measures, this winter, to check the Fanatics in their incendiary crusade against the rights and safety of the South. For our own parts, we have never believed that they would do any such thing, though we have been content to await their action in silence. New Jersey is the first Northern State which has spoken on the subject; not as yet, it is true, through her Legislative, but her Executive department—and what does she say? Governor Vroom—who, it will be recollected, is a Van Buren man—in his Annual Message, after condemning the course of the Abolitionists, (as all the *politicians* will readily do, because such declarations cost them nothing, and the vote of the South will be cheaply purchased if it can be bought with such chaff,) explicitly declares that "no legislative action is necessary;" and, in the very cant of the Abolitionists themselves, adds; "The freedom of speech and the right of peaceful discussion may not be restrained." That is, the right of telling the Southern people that they are all man-stealers and tyrants—the right to discuss the means of most effectually robbing us of our property, as the alternative of having our throats cut and our dwellings burned over our heads! If New Jersey will go no farther than this, what can we expect from New York, the hot-bed of the Abolition fever—the central seat of its influence and power?

Will the Southern States be satisfied with this answer? It will behoove *their* Legislatures soon to answer this question.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A FACT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The *villianous* fanatics at the North are constantly flooding the country with lying accounts of the unhappy condition of the whole slave population, until many, who are not better informed, are no doubt led to believe firmly that no master ever manifested the least kindness to his slave, or even indulged him in the smallest privilege. We of the South know better it is true, for we have opportunities every day of our life of observing that, but for the name of slavery, hundreds of slaves are placed in a condition much more enviable than that of many free men among us, and a thousand times more enviable than is the condition of a large portion of the laboring classes every where. Pass through the streets of our town on the Sabbath, who better dressed than our colored population? whose countenances indicate greater cheerfulness? who so merry as they? The truth is, they are well fed, well clothed, and are constantly treated with the greatest kindness and indulgence.

Our attention was called to a striking illustration of this state of things at our market on Saturday morning. Side by side were drawn up a couple of heavily laden wagons—one we learned contained the marketing of a worthy farmer of our county—the other was equally well supplied with an extensive assortment *belonging to his slaves.* The kind hearted master had given them ground to cultivate for themselves, had loaned them one of his teams to bring their produce to town, and, at the moment our attention was directed to the circumstance, was engaged in assisting to dispose of what they had to sell. In the meantime his own wagon was neglected—he was taking care that their commodities should have the first chance of sale, and then, if the demand were not supplied, his own should be offered—if any remained undisposed of, they should be his, as the better able to bear the loss, not theirs.

This, though a striking, is far from a solitary case, of the attention which is paid to the comfort and happiness of the class who have excited so much of that "sympathy" at the North which costs nothing but a few drops of ink and a few slow and measured strokes of the pen. Notice the termination of the little incident we have briefly sketched; the master expends *his* money for *necessaries*—for food and clothing for his servants, as well as for his wife and children; the slave is not obliged to buy any of these things, either for himself or any one else. He takes his money and lays it out, if he so chooses, for *luxuries*—his *necessaries* are all furnished him. True, he toils—so does his master—so do we all; his support is certain—his master's, our's, every freeman's, more or less precarious.—*Winchester Virginian.*

TRIBUTE TO WORTH.

From the Raleigh Star, of November 26.

MANGUM AND LEIGH DINNER AT JACKSON.

Friday, the 6th November, being the day appointed for the Public Dinner to Mess. MANGUM and LEIGH, and they having been escorted, the evening previous, from Blakely, by a Committee, to Jackson, were met by a very large number of friends, who appeared anxious to manifest their respect and admiration for men who had contributed so much in support of State Rights and the Constitution. The day was delightful, and every thing appeared to contribute towards rendering the association of these gentlemen with their friends in this section intimate and cordial. After spending the greater part of the forenoon in mutual conversation, introducing and being introduced, the company, amounting to between a thousand and fifteen hundred, sat down to a dinner, which, in a sumptuous and elegant point of view, has never been surpassed in this section. Col. Andrew Joyner presided, assisted by Collin W. Barnes, Jas. Simmons, Isaac Hall, William W. Cherry, John Griffin, and Herod Faison, Vice Presidents. After the company had dined and the cloth removed, the following toasts were drunk:

1. The principles of constitutional liberty, secured by compact; May they never be surrendered at the mandate of power.

2. The Elective Franchise: "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only."

3. The Union of the States, formed by the wisdom and cemented by the friendship of fathers: May it never be dissolved by the madness of sons.

4. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh: The consistent republican, the able statesman, and the firm undaunted patriot. The transcendant ability with which he has sustained the Constitution and laws of his country against the usupation and corruption of the times, would have done honor to the old Dominion in the proudest days of her glory.

The above sentiment having been announced, was received with great applause, both by the company at dinner, and by the band of music who expressed their hearty concurrence by playing to the tune "Old Virginia never tire."

Mr. Leigh arose, amidst the great applause, and after the long continued cheering had subsided, proceeded, and for one hour, in a strain of lofty eloquence and close argument, gave utterance to sentiments worthy of the man and the crisis. He spoke of the part which he had hitherto played in the political drama, prescribed the course which he should pursue in future, and most triumphantly vindicated himself against the calumny and abuse which had been heaped upon him since his first entry into the Senate of the United States. After the close of his speech, Mr. Leigh gave

The States of North Carolina and Virginia: They have always acted together in meeting Federal aggressions: may they always act together in resisting executive encroachments.

5. The Judiciary of the U. States. Freedom from the rancour of party spirit, absolutely essential to the existence of its purity.

6. The American Government: Founded upon the rock of independence, and supported by the granite pillars of the constitution, it stands, a beacon of light to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

7. The memory of Washington.

8. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the incorruptible man, the independent statesman, and the able supporter of constitutional liberty, unseduced by the blandishments of popular favor, and unawed by the frowns of power.

Amidst the great applause which the annunciation of his name produced, Mr. Mangum arose, and, after the loud and frequent cheering had subsided, addreessed the company for an hour and a half, in a manner which almost surpassed himself. He took a retrospective view of the political situation of the country; spoke of himself as having been a warm supporter of the present administration; of the causes which had produced his disaffection to it; and more particularly of the fatal proclamation of 1832, which was calculated to sweep away the last vestige of State Rights. In speaking of the friends of the present administration, he was exceedingly charitable to many of them, who, he said, were no doubt actuated by the purest motives. Of the venerable Macon, he said all that could be considered praiseworthy, and alluded to his colleague, Mr. Brown, in the most respectful manner, as exercising an honest difference of opinion with himself; but the office seeking men, who are worked by wires, were blown "sky high;" all their little machinations exposed in a masterly manner; and the purity of his own conduct, in ceasing to co-operate with the party in power, completely establishd beyond the doubt of an impartial mind. He was frecquently interrupted by the spontaneous cheering of the company, and concluded his speech, amidst the almost unanimous cry, "go on," with the following toast:

The good old county of Northampton, and her recent whig victory—a glorious triumph, and a bright example to her sister counties.

9. The Military of the United States. Their country's decree "right or wrong."

10. The prosperity of our country. But may it never become intoxicated with its own success.

11. The Legislative and Executive branches of our Government may the preservation of the charter from which they derive their powers be always an object of paramount consideration.

12. Party spirit, when properly tempered, conservative of liberty; but when degenerated into madness, destructive of the best interests of the country.

13. Woman—"hallowed gift of God to man."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. A. Joyner, President. Northampton county: she has fought the good fight of patriotic duty, and achieved a glorious whig victory.

By Capt. C. W. Barnes, 1st V. P. Honor and gratitude to whom they are due, the honorables Benj. Watkins Leigh and Willie P. Mangum.

By Dr. Isaac Hall, 3rd V. P. Our absent friend, the Hon. John Branch, the honest man and independent statesman: Whether in public or private life, the lustre of his virtue has never been tarnished.

By William Cherry, Esq., 4th V. P. Martin Van Buren, whose only fixed principles are, the "spoils of victory;" verily he has had his reward—"it is honor enough to serve under such a chief."

By Col. Herod Faison, 5th V. P. Martin Van Buren, a political abolitionist, and Richard M. Johnson, a private amalgamationist—a noble pair of brothers—will North Carolina swallow them! no! no!

By David Outlaw, Esq., of Bertie. The Senate of the United States—the last barrier to executive power. He is an unworthy son of the illustrious men of the revolution who would seek to weaken its efficiency to resist encroachments and protect the public liberty.

By Doct. Edward Broadnax, of Rockingham. The Hon. William Gaston of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina.

By Samuel B. Spuill, Esq., of Raleigh. Hugh L. White, the honest and consistent patriot: May he disappoint the political intrieguer of New York, by being promoted to the first office in the gift of the people.

By J. B. Rollack, Esq., of Windsor. Our patriotic Governor, David L. Swain, the pride of Buncombe, and an honor to his native State; would that our board could be honored by his presence.

By Robert A. Ezell. Our talented and patriotic United States Senate—the citadel of States Rights—the "forlorn hope" of the Constitution—the only refuge of American liberty.

By John H. Edwards of Virginia. Thomas Ritchie, the son of a tory, and the pimp of Van Buren. It is honorable to be *unknown* to such a weathercock.

By Doct. C. Cross. Benj. W. Leigh, and Willie P. Mangum: honest public servants are so rare, that they should be supported by all honest men.

By John D. Amis. The press: when virtue, intelligence, and independence are its guides, it is the cheifest ornament of a nation's weal; when power dictates its columns and corruption sets its type, it embodies every dark feature of the "Globe."

By B. F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax. The present Administration: Distinguished may it be through all time to come; and in all the charts for the future guidance of the vessel of State, let it be laid down as the shoals and breakers, amidst which the pilot may not venture without peril to republican liberty.

By Weldon Hall, of Warrenton. The press, when conducted with reason and moderation, the safe guard of civil liberty; but when marked by unjustifiable abuse and scurrility, the fomenter of civil broils and dissensions, destructive to republics

By Benj. J. Sprnill, Esq., of Tarborough. The Whig Senators of the United States Senate: Freemen, representatives of freemen, who know their rights, and will maintain them, in defiance of either the instructions of the Legislature or the protest of Andrew the first.

By John S. Brown. Willie P. Mangum, and Benj. W. Leigh, the favorite sons of North Carolina and Virginia: may they always be found, as they now are, on the right side of all political questions which may agitate the country during their day.

By Thomas B. Nichols, Esq. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum: Well may North Carolina boast of such a son.

By Samuel Pannel, of Virginia. The United States Senate. May it ever continue to maintain its firmness, dignity, and independence, and check the folly and ambition of the hot headed and designing party politicians.

By Euclid Borland, of Murfreesborough. Virginia and North Carolina—Sovereign States: may they prove their love of independent sovereignty by sustaining Leigh and Mangum in their untiring devotion to State Rights.

By Capt. Thomas Goodwin, of Scotland Neck. John C. Calhoun, who, for the Rights of States, foregoes the Presidential chair.

By R. W. Johnson, Esq., of Murfreesborough. Our highly distinguished guests, Benj. W. Leigh and Willie P. Mangum, champions of the liberties our forefathers fought and bled for: their names should be enrolled on the pages of history, as having contributed in no small degree, by their talents, their virtue, and their patriotism, to fill up the measure of their coutry's glory.

By William Britton, Esq., of Bertie. The Senate of the United States. The representation of the States as essential to liberty as the representation of the people.

By John White, Esq. The memory of the North Carolinians, the first to kindle the blaze of liberty: may their sons, over whose heads yon stripes and stars are flowing, ever remember their cost, and appreciate their value.

By Doct. L. B. Powell, of Halifax. The Reserved Rights of the States. Upon their maintenance depends the permanence of our republican institutions.

By John R. Blake, Esq. The Constitution of the United States—a volume made sacred by the best blood of our ancestors: May their offspring support and cherish it as the richest boon of human effort.

By Newitt Harris. Andrew Jackson, when last elected,

"Earth felt the wound, and nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe,
That all was lost."

By Robet A. Ezell. Our distinguished guests, Benj. W. Leigh and Willie P. Mangum: May the day be not far distant when the virtue and intelligence of the people shall elevate the one to the Presidency, and the other to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Sent by a Revolutionary Soldier. May the blood of the patriots of '76 cry from the dust, and warn the people of the chains which are about to be forged for them and their posterity.

By George W. Gary, of Halifax. Our country: He who at a foreign court would use our political disagreements at home for the purpose of begging favors, has never felt, and can never feel, that patriotic sentiment: "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

By E. C. Pitman, of Halifax. The Senate of the United States: The only body in the organization of our confederacy instituted for the preservation of State Rights: He who would diminish its influence to exalt the House of Representates, or to increase the power of the Executive, has already declared for consolodation and despotism.

Letters from a number of distinguished gentlemen were read; from among which we take the following:

From the Hon. A. Rencher.

PITTSBOROUGH, Nov. 1, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of my absence from home, I have just received your communication, inviting me to a public dinner, to be given at Jackson on the 6th instant, complimentary to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

I regret that other engagements will not allow of my joining the friends of Constitutional liberty in this testimonial of respect to a distinguished public servant. I beg leave, however, to assure you that no one could join in such a testimonial with more cordiality than myself. While others have shamefully deserted the standard under which they once fought in favor of the rights of the people, and have gone over to the advocates of power, the distinguished individual whom you propose to honor has stood firm and unshaken. Federal patronage could not tempt, nor federal power deter him, from the independent discharge of his duty to the people.

Those in high places may frown, and the hireling minions of power may abuse him; but the time is not distant when the voice of the people will every where be heard, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Be pleased to accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have thought proper to express your regard for my private character, and your approbation of my political principles. In conclusion, allow me to offer the following sentiment:

Uncompromising opposition to all unconstitutional power, whether exercised by the Bank or by the President of the United States.

With high regard, your obt. servant.

A. RENCHER.

To Isaac Hall, and others, Committee.

From the Hon. John Branch.

ENFIELD, Oct. 24, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home a few days past, I had the honor to find yours of the 30th ult., inviting me, in the name of a large portion of the citizens of this Congressional District, to a public dinner, to be given at Jackson, on the 6th November, to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

The bare invitation to such a festival, from such a quarter, would have been sufficient to have called forth my grateful acknowledgments; but the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the wishes of those you represent, overwhelm me with the tenderest emotions. Were my sacrifices in the cause of constitutional liberty and my country, tenfold what they have been, your generous appreciation of my humble efforts, would have been an adequate reward, and would have been sufficient to have reconciled me to the adverse political events I have met with.—Personally, therefore, I am content and happy, thoroughly conscious of having acted with fidelity to the people, regardless of the allurements of office or the frowns of those in power.

You say, and say truly, that "I was among the first and firmest of the President's friends, who, from motives of the purest patriotism, aided in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of the Union;" but now when "thrift follows fawning," his old and sincere friends are unceremoniously put aside, because they have the firmness and patriotism to prefer their country to Gen. Jackson—their own and their country's honor to emoluments and office."—These things are enough to sicken the heart and excite the honest indignation of every freeman. For myself, however, I am wearied with the strife; and a prudent regard for the welfare of a numerous family, admonishes me to leave the battle to be fought by younger and abler hands. This I do with a fervent prayer to Almighty God, that the machinations of the unprincipled may be foiled, by the timely action of the people. In a day or two, I purpose to set out, with my family, for Florida, where I expect to spend the winter with some of my children, who have established themselves there as cultivators of the soil. I am, therefore, constrained to forego the pleasure I should otherwise enjoy, in uniting with my friends on this patriotic occasion. Allow me, however, to offer a sentiment. It contains principles for which I successfully contended, while fighting under the banners of Gen. Jackson, aided by his powerful co-operation. To me, they are not the less dear, because they may *now* be out of favor at Court.

The freedom of Elections, and unqualified and uncompromising opposition to *Executive* and *Caucus* dictation.

Accept, for yourselves and my old friends and constituents, my best wishes for your and their prosperity and happiness.

With the highest respect, yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To Messrs. Isaac Hall, and others, Committee.

Finances of North-Carolina.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Having given the Comptrollers Report in our last, with a statistical statement of the Finances of the State, we now extract from the Report of the Public Treasurer, the remarks accompanying that document; which from their clear and able view of the subject, will afford a sufficient insight into the condition of our financial relations. We would give the whole Report, but for its length, and the crowded state of our columns.

After stating the amount of Revenue received by the Public Treasurer, the various sources from which it was received, the objects for which it was expended, the amount expended, and the amount now standing charged on his books against the Public Treasurer, ($69,272 69.) he proceeds—

It will be perceived, on reference to the foregoing Report, and on comparing the amount received on account of the *ordinary* revenue, for the year 1834, with the amount received from the same sources for the year 1833, as reported by the late Public Treasurer, that the former exceeds the latter by the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, (3,769 97.) This increase in the revenue of the last year, derivable from taxation, has been owing principally to the fact, that under the fifth section of the revenue law of 1822, licenses have been taken out in several of the principal towns of the State, for erecting and keeping up, under various names, public Gaming-tables, for playing games of chance—each of which is subject to the tax imposed by the said section, of five hundred dollars. It seems not to have been discovered, until within the last year, that any other than a Billiard-table was the subject of license by law—as none other has ever heretofore been lincensed under the act referred to. It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave inquiry, as it is a subject of great importance to the community, how far it is proper, (if proper at all,) to license, or even tolerate, a species of vice evidently tending in the most alluring forms, to corrupt the public morals, and to lower the standard of public virtue, merely for the purpose of aiding the common sources in replenishing the Treasury, from time to time, with the required amount of revenue.

The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called, by my predecessor, to the fact, that the ordinary revenue of the State has been gradually diminishing for a number of years. This fact is no less true now than heretofore; and, unless some mode is speedily devised, of correcting the abuses and fraudulent practices which have grown up under the present system, a resort to an increase of taxation must be the inevitable consequence. The importance of the subject, imposes upon me the duty of respectfully asking the special attention of the Legislature to it, at the present session. A table annexed to the report from this department at the last session, and prepared with great care, exhibiting "comparative statements of the listing and assessment of property for taxation, in 1815, and 1833, with the nett tax accruing thereon," shows that the aggregate value of the lands listed for taxation in the year 1815 was fifty-three millions five-hundred and twenty-one thousand five-hundred and thirteen dollars, ($53,521,513)—while the aggregate value in 1833, was only forty-two millions nine-hundred and sixteen-thousand six-hundred and thirty-three dollars, ($42,916,633,)—showing a decrease in valuation, in the space of eighteen years, of eleven millions six-hundred and four-thousand eight-hundred and eighty dollars, ($11,604,880)—when to this fact is added another, that from the year 1815, to the year 1833, one million two-hundred and forty-nine thousand seven-hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, have been entered and patented, and the value of which has been taken into the aggregate value of the lands listed in 1833, the difference in the valuation at the periods referred to will be greatly increased.

The defects of the present system of listing lands, are too numerous, and are too well known, to require particular specification in this report. A principal one, however, is believed to be the want of uniformity in affixing a proper value to the lands when given in for taxation. The practice differs in almost every county; and frequently, in different parts of the same county; the effect is, that, while the honest and conscientious land holder is made to pay a fair proportion of the burthen of supporting the government, his neighbor, who is less scrupulous, and whose conscience is more easily satisfied, pays just that proportion which he, voluntarily, chooses to pay. Similar defects also exist, in the manner of giving in taxable polls; there being no mode pointed out for ascertaining the ages of either white or black polls, much is necessarily left to the honesty and discretion of those whose duty it is to list them for taxation.

Early in the month of January last, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund held a meeting, at which it was resolved, that the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of that fund, should subscribe forthwith for as many shares of the reserved stock in the Bank of the State, as the funds on hand would pay for; and that he should, from time to time, as the means of the Literary Fund might accumulate, make such further subscriptions for stock as the accumulating fund would enable him to do. Under this resolution, as well as under the authority and direction of the 5th section of the act chartering the Bank, I subscribed, on the 5th day of January last, in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for two hundred and forty shares; on the 4th day of May, for one hundred and ten shares; on the 15th of July, for seventy-six shares; and on the 2nd of October, for forty shares: making in the whole, four-hundred and sixty-six shares; which cost the sum of forty-seven thousand eight-hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents, as will be seen by reference to the disbursements, made from the Literary Fund, enumerated under the proper head.

The State has now taken and paid for, of the six thousand shares of stock reserved by the charter, nineteen-hundred and sixty-six—(sixteen-hundred and sixty-six of which belongs to the Literary Fund, and three-hundred to the State,)—leaving four-thousand and thirty-four shares yet to be subscribed; Of this number, the means of the Literary Fund accruing within the ensuing year, will probably pay for two-hundred and fifty, or, perhaps, three hundred. From this view of the subject, it will be seen that there will still be three-thousand seven-hundred shares, or upwards, unsubscribed for. It is a matter of regret, that the State has not had the means hitherto, of taking up the whole of the reserved stock; as the want of this additional capital has tended, in a great degree, to cramp the operations of the Bank, and consequently to curtail, in a like proportion, those facilities and accommodations which would otherwise have been extended to the public. Since the adjournment of the last session, an additional branch of the Bank has been established at Fayetteville, which is intended, in some degree, to supply the place of the United States Branch Bank recently discontinued at that place; and should the Legislature make the necessary provision for paying in full for the remaining shares of Stock reserved to the State, it would enable the Bank to establish other branches and agencies in sections of the State not now supplied with capital; and thereby, to give increased facilities to the people in their agricultural and commercial pursuits. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited to this subject, at the present session—as the right of the State to take the shares yet unsubscribed for, will expire by the express limitation of the charter, on the first day of January, 1837.

It will be observed, upon reference to the statement of receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, that the loan of forty thousand dollars, contemplated by the last Legislature, and authorized by a resolution of that body, has not been made. At an early period, after the adjournment of the last session, (believing that the loan would become necessary,) I opened a correspondence with the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of the State, and the Bank of the United States, to ascertain upon what terms the loan could be had, in case the exigencies

of the Treasury should require it. The terms proposed by each of these institutions were nearly the same—varying only in this particular: that the Bank of the State proposed to receive the reimbursement of the money, at any time when it might suit the convenience of the State to make it, or in other words, that the Public Treasurer should be at liberty to fix the length of the periods for which the loan should be made. Determining, however, not to exercise the authority given me by the resolution, until driven to it by necessity, I refrained from taking any further steps in the matter, until by the timely declaration of dividends of capital made by the State Bank and Bank of Newbern, on the shares owned by the State in each, the Treasury was so replenished as to remove entirely all necessity for further action upon the subject. The sources, however, from which such opportune relief was brought to the Treasury, during the past year, are now nearly exhausted; and it has been determined by the State Bank, that no further dividend of capital shall be declared until the expiration of the charter; at which time it is contemplated to make a dividend of the whole of its means, and bring its affairs to a final close; so that all hope of revenue, from that quarter, will be cut off, until after the first day of January, 1838. What course the Bank of Newbern intends to pursue, in regard to the final close of its concerns, is unknown to this department; no certain calculation, therefore, can be made on receiving aid from that source. It is perfectly evident, then, from every view of the present state of the Treasury, that a loan will be required at a very early period of the ensuing year. The amount necessary to be borrowed will depend, in a great degree, upon the circumstance, whether or not an additional appropriation shall be made to continue the work upon the new Capitol, and to what amount? When that question is determined, some estimate may be formed as to the probable amount required.

Under a resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, directing the Public Treasurer to commence suits on all bonds given for Cherokee Lands, on which one fourth of the principal and interest due shall not be paid on or before the 1st day of December, 1835, I proceeded at an early period, after the adjournment of the last session, to notify every individual purchaser of the Cherokee Lands, whose bonds remained unpaid, of the purport of the resolution referred to, and requested their immediate attention to the subject. I regret to say, that but very few of them have, as yet, availed themselves of its terms. It is alleged, however, by the members who represented the county of Macon, in the last Legislature, that an error has been committed in the enrollment of the resolution; that it should have been "1836," instead of "1835." I mention this circumstance for the purpose of directing your attention to the subject; as in the event of no provision being made to the contrary, before the 1st day of December next, I shall feel it to be my duty to proceed under the resolution as it now exists.

Another clause of the resolution above mentioned, authorizes the Public Treasurer to institute an inquiry into the solvency of the Cherokee bonds now due; and if he should think proper to commence suits on such of them as may be deemed doubtful; or permit them to be renewed under the provisions of the resolutions on that subject, passed in 1829. This inquiry has been instituted—but the result is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. So soon as it shall be, I will endeavor to exercise the discretion, vested in me by the resolution, in such a manner as will best promote the interest of the State.

By an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, entitled "An Act directing the conveyance of the commons adjoining the town of Franklin, to the Chairman of Macon county court," it is made the duty of the Governor, to cause a grant to be issued to the said Chairman and his successor in office, for the lands described, whenever he shall execute to the State bonds with security to the satisfaction of the Public Treasurer, for the payment of three dollars per acre, for each and every acre of said land, payable in four annual instalments. Under another provision of the Act, a survey of the land has been made; and four several bonds, bearing date the 21st day of February, 1835, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents each, have been executed, as required by the Act, by the Chairman of Macon County Court, with security deemed ample by the Public Treasurer, and are now on file in this Department.

The statement marked C, accompanying this report, will show the amount of Treasury Notes issued under the several Acts of the Legislature on that subject—the amount at different times redeemed and burnt by the Committee of Finance; and the amount yet unredeemed. Of this latter amount, viz. $52,511 92 it is believed that at least two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths, have been lost or destroyed. Most of the bills which are now presented at the Treasury for redemption, are so exceedingly mutilated, as frequently to make it difficult even to tell their denomination; and, almost impossible to detect those that are counterfeit, and those that are composed of various parts of bills arranged and pasted together. The withdrawal of so large an amount of change from circulation, within a few years, has produced serious inconvenience in the payment of small sums of money; which has not yet been overcome by the efforts of the Bank of the State, to furnish a sufficiency of specie-change for ordinary circulation. This inconveniece has been particularly felt in the transactions of this department during the last year. Most of the Treasury bills now offered for redemption, are presented in small amounts, and not unfrequently in a single bill at a time. It is therefore respectfully suggested, whether the Public Treasurer should not be authorized to incur a small expense, to procure from the United States Mint, or elsewhere, an amount of specie change sufficient to redeem these bills, and to facilitate the business of receiving and paying in this department generally.

The suits heretofore pending between the State and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, were decided at the last term of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Banks; for the grounds upon which the decision was made, I beg leave to refer to the report of the case itself.

The tax of twenty-five cents per share, for the last year, imposed by the amended charter, on the Stock held by individuals in the Bank of Cape Fear, amounting to $797 50, has been paid; although the amount was not received until after the accounts for the fiscal year were closed. A dividend of eleven per cent has been declared for the year, ending on the first day of November, instant, on the Stock held by the State in the Buncombe Turnpike Company, amounting to $550, which amount has also been received at this office since the first of the present month.

Such Bank exhibits as have been received at this department, during the past year, are hereunto annexed, and such others as may be received during the sitting of the Legislature, will be forthwith communicated.

The statements accompanying this report, (marked from A to H, inclusive) will be found to contain all the information on the subjects to which they relate, required to be furnished by the act regulating the Treasury Department.

In conclusion, it is deemed but an act of justice to the Sheriffs of the several counties, to state, that they have, with great promptness and punctuality, accounted for and paid into the Treasury, within the time prescribed by law, the whole amount of revenue with which they were chargeable. For this faithfulness in the discharge of their duty, they deserve the highest commendation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. F. PATTERSON, Public Treasurer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Monday, November 23, 1835.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, of Macon, said, that in looking over the Report of the Public Treasurer, he found reference made to a Resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, directing that officer to commence suits on all bonds given for Cherokee lands, on which one fourth of the principal and interest due, shall not be paid on or before the first day of December, 1835. Mr. Guinn said a material error had been committed by the Engrossing Clerks in enrolling that Resolution. As it passed the Legislature, the time specified was December, 1836, instead of 1835. He therefore moved that the Committee on Cherokee Lands be instructed to report a Resolution making the one, adopted at the last session, conform to the true intention of the Legislature. Agreed to.

Mr. Hoke moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Governor of the State for the ensuing year, and nominating for the station Richard Dobbs Spaight, the Senator from Craven.

Mr. Dudley said, it was with extreme reluctance he opposed any motion of the gentleman from Lincoln, and he trusted that, in now moving to lay his proposition on the table, he should not be considered as acting disrespectfully.

The vote on Mr. Dudley's motion was announced to be Ayes 57—Noes 67. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend the motion submitted by Mr. Hoke, by striking out the word "immediately," and inserting "on Thursday next."—And supported his motion at some length.

Mr. Hoke said, the gentleman who had just addressed the House possessed a most exuberant fancy. He had said a good deal about chivalry and magnanimity, but really he could not see what they had to do with the simple proposition before them. A very substantial reason, he thought, why the elections should all be made, was, that those being over, the Legislature could then proceed to despatch the necessary business, free of excitement, and go home to their constituents. Doubt had been expressed as to the views of the gentleman nominated by him on particular subjects. Is there a man here, said Mr. Hoke, who does not know the opinions of Richard Dobbs Spaight on public matters? He had been in public life for twenty years, and never concealed his sentiments. He believed he knew all his principles and he was satisfied with them. He assured gentlemen he meant nothing unfair, he wished nothing unfair—he thought it was well understood that this election was to come on to-day.

Mr. KING said, the gentleman from Lincoln stated that it was well understood the election of Governor was to come on to-day. He would ask, by whom was it understood? It might have been by the leaders of the party with which that gentleman acted, but certainly the understanding was not general. As a free man, he protested against the application of party *harness*, whether it were to serve political friends or opponents. The gentleman however was so desirous of despatching the public business, that he would consent to no delay. The party to which he belonged, arrogated to themselves, he believed, the exclusive merit of attending to the public interests. Mr. King said, he recollected distinctly, that the election for a United States Senator last winter was precipitately brought on for the very same reason, viz: that the public business might be despatched. Gentlemen were invoked to give an impetus to business by having the election over. It was done, and in a few days we had a beautiful exemplification of the manner in which the public business was to be despatched. A string of Political Resolutions were brought forward, disgraceful to the State and to the party by whom they were introduced, which were debated for several days at an expense of some $10,000 or $12,000 to the people. This was the way in which "the public business was despatched." And he had understood that another political dose of like character was now in preparation, the one administered last session not having proved strong enough for the purpose intended.

With regard to the gentleman nominated, he felt for him great personal respect, but he was a political racer, whose notions he did not like, and he could not vote for him. He imputed nothing derogatory to the gentleman from Lincoln, but he could not help remarking what a sudden revolution his feelings had undergone with regard to his candidate. He knew the time when he was far from being a favorite with him.

But, said Mr. King, I deprecate this precipitate action. What is to be gained by it, as the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) has emphatically asked? If the party are confident of success, they can lose nothing by a few days delay. Are we to be forced into a balloting, merely to gratify their pride of power, and to afford them an opportunity to exult, as they have already done, at victories not achieved exclusively on party grounds? Such haste is a departure from established usage. Are we to have no time to enquire into the fitness of candidates? Is no opportunity for deliberation or consultation to be allowed us? Or has every thing been arranged out of doors, and all we have to do is, like liege vassals, to register the decrees of the junto?—As a free man, he protested against it. "The annals of every Legislature in the Union might be consulted in vain for a precedent to justify this mode of hurrying on elections. He did hope, however they might differ in their ideas of the qualifications of candidates, that the election would be at least *decently* conducted.

Mr. Hoke said, he believed he had got himself into a hornet's nest. The remarks of the gentleman from Iredell came with peculiar grace from him, he not being a party man, nor ever having given a party vote!

Mr. King. You are mistaken, sir.

Mr. Hoke. I ask pardon. The gentleman, however, reminds me of the story of the man and the great black dog, that he heard always trotting just behind him, but which never came in sight. It was all fancy sir—the workings of a disordered imagination. So with the gentleman from Iredell, in regard to the Mangum Resolutions. They are everlastingly present to his distempered imagination, and no doubt in his view are infamous.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, the chief reason advanced for bringing on the election now, was to save time. If there be any sincerity in this argument, why was it not brought on last week?—It was known then that there would be a vacancy, and that it was to be filled. We had to adjourn from day to day, because we had nothing to do, and so far as a saving of time is concerned, it would certainly have savoured more of economy to have attended to this matter then. Why had they not done so? Has any new light burst upon them since that period? In this country, said Mr. C., it is perfectly idle to talk about going for principles and not men. The only way of pushing principles is by getting out men as candidates who are identified with them. He went for certain principles himself, and he believed this election would affect them one way or the other. Of the nominee, he knew personally but little, either for or against.—He knew only, that he was on a particular side as regards federal politics. He protested against making federal politics the pivot on which an election of this kind should turn. Instead of examining into the principles of candidates, to ascertain whether they are in favor of measures calculated to elevate the condition of the State, it is enough for some gentlemen that they belong to a certain party. Great questions are now agitating the country. There was one particularly, and he did not allude to it now for the purpose of discussing its merits, inasmuch as he had laid Resolutions on the table in reference to it. He meant the proper disposition to be made of the Public Lands. He was desirous of knowing the opinions of the nominee on this subject. North Carolina has an immense interest in the settlement of this question, and the Governor of the State, as he is inclined, may either promote our wishes, or throw a stumbling block in the way. It is the duty of a Governor to attend to measures of State policy—to develope and foster our internal resources—and leave President-making to others. He wished time to enquire into the principles, not the political preferences of the candidates. By Thursday, the day mentioned, he could make up his mind. Suppose, in our own case, a candidate for the Legislature was to come out before the people on the day of election? Is it not certain he would be beaten? Ought the members of this House, then, to pay less attention to considerations of propriety than their constituents? He should vote for the postponement.

The motion to postpone was negatived, and the House proceeded to the election, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Spaight, as before stated.

Tuesday, November 24, 1835.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the road laws as to compel the County Courts to assign, in proper proportions, the hands who are required to perform duty in their respective counties.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Willson, a bill authorising the Governor to issue his warrant to some one of the Judge of the Supreme Court, commanding him to fill any vacancy that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and Equity, of this State; and by Mr. Wyche, a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State. Read the first time and passed—the last mentioned bill referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Manly said, that those gentlemen present, who were members of the last Legislature, would recollect the eventful history of a bill introduced by him to establish the Merchant's Bank at Newbern. It passed into a law, and the Bank has gone into operation; and notwithstanding the numerous difficulties it encountered in the outset, it was now of fair proportions, and in as sound and healthy a condition as could be expected. The Charter, however, contained one or two slight blemishes, which it would require the plastic hand of the Legislature to remedy. One of these was in the clause authorizing the Stockholders, at their annual meeting, to elect seven Directors, five of whom shall be necessary to transact business. In its practical operation, this regulation is attended with great inconvenience, as it is frequently difficult, especially in the more sickly periods of the year, to form a Board. It is desirable, therefore, so to amend the bill, as to authorise the appointment of nine Directors, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Another defect in the Charter, which required correction, was this: By the provisions of the Acts incorporating the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape-Fear, those institutions were authorized to issue Notes of the denomination of $3 and upwards, while the Merchant's Bank is restricted to issues of $5 and upwards. A little reflection, he thought, would convince every one, of the propriety of making the issues uniform; for if they were not made so, the coffers of the Merchant's Bank would be continually drained of specie to make change, a large quantity of which is needed in commercial communities. So long as the Bank of the State pursued its present policy of issuing no notes under $5, the Merchant's Bank would not require any alteration to protect it.

Mr. M. said, as the Amendments to the Constitution were most probably ratified, this was peradventure the last time that the town of Newbern would be represented on that floor. He hoped, therefore, before his constituents were disfranchised—before night fell on Athens—that this act of sheer justice would be done them. Mr. M. then submitted a bill to amend the Charter in the particulars specified, which was read the first time.

Mr. Clarke moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and nominating for the appointment Edward Stanly.

Mr. ——— added the name of Stephen Miller.

Mr. Clarke said, there was another situation to be filled, which he wished to bring to the notice of the House. He alluded to the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Seawell. He moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Judge, and while up, he would nominate for the appointment, John L. Bailey, Esq., of Pasquotank.

Mr. Guinn, of Macon, moved to amend the motion by substituting "Thursday next" for "immediately."

Mr. Clarke hoped the House would not sustain this motion, unless some good reason for it could be shown. On yesterday, the cry was, let us get through with the important elections, and then proceed to the despatch of business. But circumstances alter cases. He presumed delay was now desired for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Guinn replied. The gentleman used the word organization. If he alluded to *party* organization, I know of no one who wishes to place this election on party grounds. My reason for wishing a postponement is simply this: It has been rumored that Judge Martin intended to resign, and if so, it will probably be made known in a few days. If that event occurs, gentlemen who would otherwise be candidates, will not compete for the present vacancy: he might probably go himself for the nominee, if he found out that he was well qualified. The West is not disposed to come in conflict with the East, if there are two Judges to be elected; and it was to prevent this collision, that he was in favor of a more distant day.

The question on the proposition to amend was decided in the affirmative, and a message was according sent to the Senate to ballot on Thursday for a Judge *vice* Judge Seawell, dec., which was concurred in by that body.

Wednesday, November 25, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Polk presented the petition of Elizabeth M'Caue, praying to be divorced from her husband. Referred.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, reported a resolution, requiring the Public Treasurer to procure specie change for the redemption of Treasury notes; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed. It subsequently passed the House, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Hogan, a bill to amend an act of 1822, for the division of Rowan county. By Mr. Waugh, a bill concerning the County Courts in this State. These bills were read the first time, the first laid upon the table, and the last named referred.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Martin,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws, so as to compel all overseers of public roads to report to their respective County Courts that may happen after the 1st day of January in each and every year, the length of the roads over which they are overseers, and their localities, and the number of hands subject to work on said roads; and that it shall be the duty of the Courts to apportion the hands on each road, and to compel the Clerks of the respective County Courts to make such entry, and to transmit his order to each overseer, within 30 days after such order is made—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, of Macon, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred so much of the Public Treasurer's Report as relates to a mistake in the enrolment of a Resolution at the last session, in which that Officer is directed to commence suit on the bonds due for the purcase of Cherokee lands, made a detailed report, accompanied by a Resolution directing the public Treasurer not to commence suit thereon until December 1836. Read first time.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a voluminous Report from the Commissioners appointed to revise and digest the Statute Law of the State. The Communication having been read,

Mr. Graham remarked, that the subject of the Report just received was one of great importance. There appeared to be some difficulty as to the proper course for the Legislature to pursue in reference to it. One view presented in the Governor's communication, was to have a number of the revised Statutes printed in a cheap form for circulation and examination, in the *interim* of the Legislature, but to postpone final action on them until the next session. Another view which had occurred to him, was for the Assembly to take up and pass on as many of the chapters as convenient, at this time. He moved, therefore, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to print the Governor's Communication and the letter of the Commissioners, and to refer to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses, the entire Report. Agreed to.

The Bill to amend the Act chartering the Merchant's Bank of Newbern was read the second time. Mr. Taylor moved to strike out so much of the bill as gives the power of issuing Notes under the denomination of $5. Mr. Manly opposed the motion, and repeated the arguments advanced by him yesterday on introducing the bill. The vote on striking out was decided in the negative, 88 to 34.—The bill then passed its second reading.

Thursday, November 26, 1835.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hugh Waddell, the member elect from Orange county, *vice* James Forest dec'd., appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the Executive Communication in relation to the Stock reserved for the State in the Bank of the State, reported a bill to allow the Trustees of the University and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for such number of Shares as may be convenient for them to take—not exceeding 1,500 Shares for the former and 500 for the latter. The bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Watkins, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to amend an Act passed in 1825, directing how the Regiments of Militia in this State shall hereafter be reviewed. [This bill makes it the duty of Reviewing Officers to review at the usual Parade ground, and repeals so much of the act as gives power to Captains to muster their Companies only twice a year.] Read the first time.

The bill for the more effectual suppression of Gaming was taken up for its second reading, Mr. Pippin moved to amend it, so as to make the fine on keepers of Gaming tables $500, instead of $200, as prescribed in the bill. The motion being stated,

Mr. Manly said, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was proper for him perhaps, to state the reasons which governed the Committee in inserting the sum of $200. It is stipulated in the bill that the fine shall *not be less* than $200, leaving it discretionary with the Judge to increase it, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence. Cases might occur, it was supposed, of so mitigated a character, as not to require a heavier fine than $200, or a longer term of imprisonment than one calender month; and again, others might occur, of such aggravated character, as to deserve more signal notice. By leaving the penalty unlimited, the Judge will have the power to go, in the way of fine, as high as figures can carry him, and in the term of imprisonment, to the full extent permitted by the Common law.

The motion to amend was rejected without a count, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Guinn, from the Joint Select Committee on the Cherokee lands, to whom was referred the bill authorising the entry of unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in 1819, reported the same without amendment; and the bill having been read the second time,

Mr. Guinn explained its object. The lands remaining unsurveyed were refuse lands, which had never been brought into market, because it was certain they would not bring the *minimum* valuation of 25 cents per acre affixed on them by the Legislature. The Commissioners appointed by the State, had surveyed and entered all the land which would pay the expense, and had still left thousands of acres in the more mountainous regions unsurveyed. This bill was to enable such citizens, of that section, as chose to do so, to enter these lands which the State had refused to enter. The people of that country, Mr. Guinn said, were hardy, industrious, and enterprising, and if the fostering hand of the Legislature were extended to them, would make that portion of the State flourishing and prosperous. Not to pass the bill, Mr. Guinn said, would be to treat the citizens of Haywood and Macon with great injustice and neglect. The bill passed its second reading.

Friday, November 27, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the payment of instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Stock of the Bank of the State, reported the same with sundry amendments—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Joyner, from, the Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to authorize a subscription upon the part of this State to the Capital Stock of the Oconalufty Turnpike Company, made a report thereon, recommending its passage into a law, with an amendment. Whereupon the bill, as amended, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed by Resolution to report a bill increasing the Tax on Pedlars, reported a bill to regulate the practice of hawking and peddling in this State, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed. [The bill provides that no one shall peddle in the State without permission of the County Court, to be granted only on proof of good character, and the applicant to pay for the privilege a tax of ——— dollars. Persons peddling without regular licence, to be fined and imprisoned, on indictment and conviction.]

Mr. G., from the same Committe, to whom a Resolution was referred, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws, reported against such amendment, which was concurred in. The Committee state in their Report, that it is inexpedient to make any change, unless the whole system is revised, for which there is not time this session. Most of the complaints on this subject, the Committee think, arise rather from a want of the rigid administration of the laws, than from defects in the system.

☞ THE OLD STAND!! ☜

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has JUST RECEIVED the Latest Fashions; and is at this time prepared to complete a full suit of clothes *in twenty-four hours*, in cases of emergency.

☞ One or two Workmen are wanted, who can come well recommended.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 5, 1835. p3

Negroes!

On the first day of January next,

I WILL Hire, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for one year, to the highest bidder, on the usual terms, about

Fifty Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased.

And at the same time and place, I will Rent, for one year, the **Dwelling-House and Lots,** with all the improvements thereon, in the Town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by the deceased.—Also, I will Rent for a like term, several unimproved Lots in said Town.

R. MACNAMARA, Administrator.

December 1, 1835. —4t—

Third and LAST Call!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Murphy & Moss, are requested to settle the same by the 1st day of January next: those failing to do so, may expect to find their accounts and notes in the hands of an Officer after that day.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

December 5, 1835. p3

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE, Price 10 cents per copy—*ts.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 5, 1835.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our columns are very much crowded this week with the proceedings of our Legislature, which we deem of more interest to our readers than any thing else we at this time are able to give.

On reference to the proceedings, the reader may get a clue at the manner in which "the party" managed the election of Governor—applying the screws of party, and forcing the election upon the House without giving the members time to consider the qualifications of the candidate proposed. We bespeak attention to the sensible and appropriate remarks of Messrs. King, of Iredell, and Clingman, of Surry, on Mr. Hoke's motion to go *immediately* into the election of Governor.

From the proceedings of the Legislature thus far, it is evident that the people may expect but little wholesome legislation from the present session. Elated with their small majority in that body, the Van Burenites seize upon every opportunity to show their power—permitting no office, (in their power) however trivial, to be filled with any but partizans. By this course, they are palming upon the State a set of officers probably without qualifications, and breaking up all cordiality of feeling among the members, and all attempts at judicious action on the business of the people. However, there is one consolation—the Amended Constitution being Ratified, the present body will soon be dissolved;—and we are very certain, never to meet again with a Van Buren majority in it. At the next August Election, when Representation shall be equalized, when the large Whig counties of the West, which now send three republicans, shall then send four; and the small Van Buren counties of the East, which now send three Van Buren men, shall then send one, Van Burenism will give its last gasp in North Carolina. These things will *certainly be so.* "Mark them down!" The Governor's election will also then be before the *People*, and the Van Burenites will find it not *quite* so easy to push their candidate through the great body of the Sovereigns, without giving them time to examine his composition.

☞ *Elections by the Legislature.*—The official vote for Governor was—Spaight 103; Meares 86; W. D. Mosely, of Lenoir, and now Speaker of the Senate, (not in nomination) 4; Joseph M'D. Carson, of Burke, (not in nomination) 1. The Inauguration of the Governor elect, (says the Register,) will take place in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Thursday the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., has been re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts without opposition. Mr. S. has proved a worthy and efficient officer, and deserved a re-election.

On the 26th, Edward Stanly, Esq., of Washington county, was elected Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit. The vote stood: Stanly 107; Stephen Miller 79.

On Friday, the 27th, John F. Poindexter, Esqr., of Stokes county, was elected Solicitor General of the State, on the second balloting, as follows:

	1st.	2nd
John F. Poindexter,	83	98
John M. Dick,	83	87
John Scott,	14	2
John S. Guthrie,	8 withdrawn.	
Blank,	4	3

On Saturday, the 28th, the Legislature went into a balloting, but without effect it seems, for a Judge of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Seawell. The Register gives the following statement of the ineffectual ballotings:

"The Legislature find great difficulty in making a Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Seawell's death. There have been seven ballotings without a choice. On the first balloting, John L. Bailey, Frederick Nash, and W. C. Stanly were in nomination, and the vote stood thus.—Bailey 47; Nash 47; Stanly 29; blank and scattering 71. Mr. Toomer's name was then added, and the second balloting was as follows;—Bailey 39; Nash 37; Toomer 33; Stanly 30; blank and scattering 55. Before the third balloting took place, the name of Edward Hall was added to the nomination, and it resulted in giving for Louis D. Henry (not in nomination) 37; Bailey 36; Nash 31; Stanly 31; Hall 21; blank and scattering 21. The fourth balloting stood: Henry 52; Bailey 32; Nash 31; Stanly 29; Hall 15; Toomer 14, blank and scattering 18. On the 5th balloting, (Mr. Toomer's name having been withdrawn,) Henry received 54; Bailey 40; Nash 34; Stanly 29; Hall 15; blank and scattering 19. On the 6th, Henry received 62; Bailey 54; Nash 28; Stanly 19; Hall 13; blank and scattering 15. Previous to the 7th balloting, the names of Messrs. Hall and Stanly were withdrawn, and the vote stood: Henry 85; Bailey 79; Nash 16; blank and scattering 11."

☞ *The final result.*—Below, we give a list of the votes polled in 55 Counties at the recent election for and against the Amendments to the Constitution.—The Amendments, being adopted by the People, will go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1836. We also, for future reference, publish the vote given in the same Counties for and against the call of the Convention:

Counties.	*For Con.*	*No Con.*	*Rat.*	*Rejec.*
Anson,	736	75	815	44
Ashe,	261	411	466	88
Buncombe,	1,199	41	1,322	22
Bladen.	29	479	6	564
Beaufort,	41	897	90	639
Burke,	1,353	11	1,097	67
Cabarrus,	505	71	507	40
Columbus,	7	367	3	391
Carteret,	74	200	32	332
Chowan,	39	315	7	322
Cumberland,	559	207	331	439
Caswell,	627	201	466	162
Craven,	185	210	121	207
Davidson,	1,014	47	1,034	33
Duplin,	74	523	56	532
Edgecombe,	57	939	29	1,300
Franklin,	73	676	85	617
Gates,	22	473	12	502
Granville,	270	823	433	308
Greene,	4	370	9	432
Guilford,	1,271	143	971	237
Halifax,	226	364	239	441
Hertford,	16	436	7	516
Hyde,	5	473	2	331
Iredell,	1,049	27	1,194	18
Johnson,	68	966	73	776
Jones,	45	190	22	239
Lenoir,	66	147	54	320
Lincoln,	1,779	22	1,887	32
Macon,	594	12	502	19
Martin,	6	765	14	795
Mecklenburg,	1,045	113	1,097	239
Moore,	498	22	105	163
Nash,	26	680	8	757
New-Hanover,	125	505	53	365
Northampton,	9	391	12	286
Onslow,	31	496	97	357
Orange,	1,648	111	1,031	246
Pasquotank,	16	520	7	442
Person,	112	514	180	287
Perquimons,	12	511	10	431
Pitt,	23	739	32	710
Richmond,	359	15	263	43
Robeson,	62	481	16	358
Rockingham,	824	84	612	68
Rowan,	1,266	2	1,570	24
Rutherford,	1,618	1	1,557	2
Sampson,	116	522	148	463
Stokes,	1,137	152	1,061	71
Surry,	1,410	29	1,731	4
Wake,	370	901	243	1,124
Warren,	76	438	46	580
Washington,	26	347	14	409
Wayne,	55	836	28	966
Wilkes,	1,033	141	1,777	8

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The prospect of an amicable and speedy settlement of our difficulty with France is not at the present time very cheering. One point is clear—that there is a want of good faith in the professions of the American or French Cabinet—perhaps in both. As well as we can judge, the proceedings of both Governments in this affair appear to be expressly intended to render the people of the two countries respectively ready to engage in a war against the other. If war be the result, it will be well for the advisers of the President if they succeed in turning the deep-toned execrations which they will richly merit from the American people into indignation at the hollowness and insincerity of a Frech King. We confess we entertain so high an opinion of Mr. V. Buren's adroitness, that no state of public opinion in regard to a French War will surprise us. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that Gen. Jackson is this year to send a pacific message to Congress—and to throw upon it the responsibility of war measures, to be brought forward in that body by the Kitchen Cabinet tools, in case it be deemed advisable.

The prompt appointment of a Minister by the British Government to succeed Mr. Vaughan, while the United States have been for a long time half represented in England by a *Charge*, appears to indicate that that Government do not regard our French relations in the way to an amicable arrangement.

We much apprehend the time is not past for the application of

"*Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*"

ANOTHER LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN

Has just made its appearance, as we learn from some extracts and notices of it published in the newspapers; for we have not seen the entire work. It is from the pen of Wm. M. Holland, Esq., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages. This Biography we presume is inteneed for the Aristocracy of the spoils party, the *rose-colored* supporters of the Kinderhook Politician, for that portion of his friends, with whom, in the language of their organ the Washington Globe, '*wealth is prima facia evidence of worth.*' Those meager, bald, disjoined sketches, Bill Emmons' balderdash Lives of Matty Van Buren and Amalgamating Dick Johnson, stink in their aristocratic noses. Martin Van Buren must needs be exhibited in a manner suited to the comprehension and feelings of every class in society. Bill Emmons' meanness of style and coarseness of sentiment were deemed best adapted to gull that portion of the community, from the sweat of whose brow are oiled the carriage-wheels of the office-holding lordlings of the Party. But the 'curled darlings' of his partizans require for their contemplation, the merits of their idol to be described in courtly phrase and stately periods by a learned Professor of Languages. We mean no disparagement to the high endowments of Mr. Holland, by mentioning his name in conjunction with Bill Emmon's that paltry party drudge:—it is as a specimen of Van Buren tactics.

This Life by Prof. Holland is intended to promote Van Buren's election to the Presidency, and from the evidences before us, it is undoubtedly an ingenious and able partizan argument in his favor. The well disciplined mind of the author, and his skilful use of language eminently qualify him to make "the worse appear the better reason." Mr. Holland is an able *Lawyer* as well as a learned Professor, and perhaps the practice of the former profession—*the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong*—has had with him its *usual pernicious* influence on the moral perceptions.

Mr. Holland avows the "most ultra democratic doctrines", and no doubt in all sincerity. With him in this respect we cordially and fully agree, unless by democratic he mean agrarian: for no tyranny is so unequal and intolerable as that of a mob, nor any aristocrats so insolent and servile too, as the leaders of a mob. But we are at a loss to discover how any person of Mr. Holland's sense can find his *beau ideal* of *democracy* in *Martin Van Buren*—the impersonation of aristocracy and anti-Americanism in his manners and private life, and the type of all variableness and undefinability in political principles

We are sorry that a gentleman of Mr. Holland's decidedly high order of intellect, can find no more worthy theme, than one which must needs be so ephemeral as a partizan life of the Kinderhook Intriguer.

TEXAS.

Col. Robinson, the agent of a colony in Texas has stated in the Nashville Republican that Mexico has ceded Texas to the United States. This is unquestionably an error. Texas has not, we believe, been ceded to this country; nor is there any probability that it will ever become a member of this Government either as a Territory or a State. The eyes of a great many persons we are aware, are directed to that country, as to a "promised land," with a vague anticipation that it will either by treaty, or by internal dissensions with Mexico, come under the protection of our laws. That this will never happen is certain from a single view of the subject. Texas from its position must inevitably be a slave-holding community, should it ever be a member or come into the possession of this Union. Before it can belong to the United States, there must be some action of one or both Houses of Congress. In the Senate there are thirteen non-slave-holding States represented, exclusive of Maryland, every one of which would oppose even the gratuitous cession of Texas to us. In the House of Representatives, the opposition would be much stronger. Constitutional scruples too would not as in the case of Louisiana disappear before the powerful and urgent reasons which rendered the acquisition of that territory indispensably necessary.

For our part we do not deem the acquisition of Texas by the United States as desirable on any account whatever. We are in no lack of territory—virgin soils equal to the best in the world. When the Union in its present extent shall become as populous as some countries in Europe, France for example, we shall number about four hundred millions of souls. The bands of our Union would not be strengthened by the accession of a province differing from us in language, manners, laws, and religion. If Texas in the Southwest or the Canadas in the North ever become severed from their present connections, let them form separate and independent sovereignties.

We would here express our sympathies with the Texanians in their present struggle, if such expression would be of any advantage to them,—and we greatly doubt the propriety of interfering more actively in their affairs.

We have received Gov. McDuffie's able Message, which the crowded state of our columns obliges us to defer noticing until next week.

Election.—A writ of Election has been issued to the Sheriff of Cabarrus county, ordering him to open polls on Monday the 7th instant, to elect a Commoner to supply the seat of Col. D. M. Barringer, resigned.

☞ *Whig Victory!*—Hugh Waddell, Esq., a staunch Whig, has been elected from Orange county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Forrest, Van Buren. Thus goes North-Carolina.

☞ *Cheering from Mississippi.*—The Whigs are carrying all before them in Mississippi. Lynch (Whig) is most certainly elected Governor, over Runnells, (Van Buren.) In Madison, Hinds, and Rankin, Lynch has a majority of 521. Poindexter will, most probably, be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. If he should, it will be gall and worm-wood to the Vans.

The Yorkville Times says that the owner of a drove of hogs which passed through that place, had the "*monstrous conscience* to ask six dollars *gross* for his pork." We think the man had *no conscience at all*, or at least that he was an *unconscionable* fellow.

In the Alabama Legislature, the friends of Judge White have a majority. Mr. McClung, a nephew of Judge White, was elected speaker of the House.

☞ *Interesting Correspondence.*—Although friend Job is rather late with a *part* of his intelligence, we give place to his communication with pleasure:

JOB TINKER to BOB SHORT.

House of Commons, Lobby, Nov. 23.

Dear Short: Spaight is elected Governor *at last*; and I have adopted a new motto on the strength of his election. *Perseverance* is the word.

Yours, JOB TINKER.

N. B. When you write to Ned Bucket, tell him Jim Hutchison is expected to run for Camp-colorman.

The following Stanzas are translations of the song of the Archangels which forms the Prologue in Heaven to the Faust of Goethe. The first were done into English by Lord Gower, the second translation of the same stanzas which we have subjoined, is by David Syme. The bold poetical inspiration of the ideas and the rich melody of the versification cannot fail to strike every person who 'has music in his soul.' Faust has been but little read comparatively in America, and a friend of ours of fine taste has suggested to us to republish it in parts in our "poets corner." But we fear that the deep philosophy of this extraordinary poem would be appreciated but by few readers, while many would not fail to misunderstand the bold conceptions and daring flights of the poet's genius.

PROLOGUE IN HEAVEN.

SONG OF THE THREE ARCH-ANGELS.

Raphael:

The sun his ancient hymn of wonder
Is pouring out to kindred spheres,
And still pursues, with march of thunder,
His preappointed course of years.
Thy visage gives thy angels power,
Though none its dazzling rays withstand,
And bright, as in their natal hour,
Creation's dazzling rays expand.

Gabriel:

And still the earth's enduring motion
Revolves with uncomputed speed,
And o'er the chequered earth and ocean
Darkness and light by turns succeed.
The billowy waste of seas is boiling
From deep primeval rocks below,
Yet on their destined march are toiling
The rocks that stand, the waves that flow.

Michael:

The whirlwind and the storm are raging
From sea to land, from land to main;
And adverse elements engaging,
The trembling universe enchain.
The lightnings of the dread destroyer
Precede his thunders through the air;
Yet, at the nod of their employer,
The servants of his wrath forbear.

Chorus:

Thy visage gives the angels power,
Though none its dazzling rays withstand,
And, bright as in their natal hour,
Creation's dazzling realms expand.

THE LORD,—THE HEAVENLY HOSTS.

The three Archangels come forward.

Raphael:

The sun, along the void of space,
Is sounding with his brother spheres,
And rolls on his predestined race
At thunder speed: his aspect cheers
The angels, though none understand
What his mysterious music says.
The works of the Creator's hand
Are fresh as in creation's days.

Gabriel:

And fast, beyond conception fast,
Yon fair Earth on its axis flies,
Now in night's dreadful shadows cast,
Now shining bright as paradise.
Against the rocks the broad waves strike,
High foaming from their depths profound,
And rocks and restless waves alike
Sweep on in ever rapid round.

Michael:

And tempests in contention strain
From sea to land, from land to sea,
And in their fury weave a chain
Of deep works through eternity.
A fierce, far desolating fire
Before the thunder takes its flight,
But all thy angels, Lord, admire
The gentle changes of thy light.

The Three:

The angels may not understand,
But gain new vigour as they gaze:
The works of thy creating hand
Are fresh as in creation's days.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. W. A. Hall, Mr. ANDREW GRAY, of Rowan, to Miss MARY E. ROBINSON, of Iredell.

In Anson county, by the Rev J B Anthony, Mr W H SMITH, of Montgomery county, to Miss EMELINE WADDILL, of Anson; Also, by the same, on the 19th ultimo, in Montgomery county, Mr WILLIAM ALLEN to Miss ANN CRUMP.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Randolph county, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. JOHN B. MOSS, about 60 years of age. Mr. M. was highly distinguished for those virtues which constitute the benevolent man, affectionate husband, indulgent parent, and the pious Christian. He died, as he lived, loved by all who knew him.

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"*Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim.*"

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

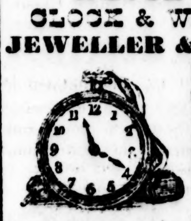
We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

E. S. ZEVELY,
Dec. 5, 1835. R. J. WEST.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,



RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches**, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

One Bushel of Coal Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 20th day of November last, JONATHAN KRIMINGER, a bound apprentice to the Blacksmith trade. He had on, when he left me, a drab Round-about coat, brown linsey pantalons, and a small fur hat. He is 16 or 17 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark skined, and tolerably ugly. All persons are forwarned not to employ or harbor said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons who may do it. The above Reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Kriminger to me in Corcord, N. C.

SOLOMON WEAVER.

Concord, December 5, 1835. —p2—

POSTSCRIPT

ELECTION OF JUDGE!

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Raleigh, under date of

"Monday Evening, December 1.

"Dear Sir: John M. Dick of Guilford was this day elected to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Superior Court in place of the late Hon. Henry Seawell. The Raleigh papers will give you the number of ballotings which *the* party, who have the numerical strength, thought proper to inflict on the State for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. Henry of Fayetteville would serve if elected. Saturday's mail brought them his absolute and unconditional refusal.—Sunday intervened—a day here appropriated to the most unholy of purposes—the *screws* were applied, the party rallied, and, after performing one or two *political* evolutions, were dismissed, under the orders of a Drill Sergeant to be punctual in their attendance on the battle field at the roll of the drum—or rather the ringing of the bell. Monday came, and the party, who on *Friday*, by their votes, pronounced Mr. Dick *incompetent to the task of a Prosecuting Officer*, were fully convinced by their leaders that he was eminently qualified to *preside on the Bench!!* Thus we go—God save the State!"

The Lincoln
Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz.: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

New, Cheap, and Desirable

GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of *Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries,*

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.,

Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, }
Do. do. Duplex, } *Watches*
Ladies' Gold Lever and do. }
Plain English and Swiss }

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Concave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf

MORGANTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were resumed *on the 1st Monday in this month*, under the conduct of the former competent and very accomplished Tutresses, Mrs. Polk and Miss Douglass. The Trustees renew the assurances they formerly gave, as to the great advantages of this School. If health, and great moral and literary instruction be aimed at, they say with confidence, that there are few institutions more likely to afford them than this.

THE TRUSTEES.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 7, 1835. —tf—

$100 LOST!

A ONE Hundred Dollar Bill, payable at the Patriotic Bank, at Washington city, dated 1819, No. not recollected, was lost by the subscriber between Morganton and Salisbury, on the main stage road, between the 11th and 16th inst. A reward of $20 will be given to any person finding and delivering said note to R. C. Pearson, Esq., at Morganton, N. C.

Nov. 21, 1835. F. A. MOORE.

P. S. I think it probable that there were some two or three small bills lost at the same time as above. F. A. M.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 10.—f

Rutherfordton MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the above Institutions having selected Mr. Alexander A. Hall, and Mrs. M. R. Hall, as Principals, would respectfully announce to Parents and Guardians, that the first session under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's instruction will commence *on Monday, the 16th of November next.*

Rates of Tuition:

Reading and Writing, per session, .	$6
Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres, .	$10
Languages, ...	$12 50

Extra charges for the Ornamental branches.

Music will be taught at the usual prices as early as arrangements can be made for a Music Teacher.

The Recitation Rooms being conveniently situated, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Drawing and Painting, will be attended to in both departments.

☞ Board can be had, in respectable familes, at $1 50 per week.

The Trustees hope, that the many advantages derived to their Sceools, from location, good moral society, and the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, will induce a liberal portion of patronage.

EDMUND BRYAN,
JOHN McENTYRE,
W. B. RUTHERFORD, } Trustees.
MARTIN BEAM,
WILLIAM TWITTY,
JOHN WILKINS, Treasurer.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Oct. 31, 1835. —p7—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I have attended the several Examinations of the Schools taught by Mrs. Hall, in this place and vicinity, and I am of the opinion that the different branches were taught with great accuracy.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I take pleasure in saying, that I have occasionally visited Mrs. Hall's Schools, taught in this place and vicinity, and also the Examinations of the same; the progress of her pupils gave evidence of great attention and ability in their instruction.

S. P. SIMPSON.

CENTRE, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1835.

This is to certify, that I attended the Examination of Mr. Alexander A. Hall's School, at this place in the year 1831, previous to his entering College and completing his studies, and take pleasure in testifying to the care and ability which had evidently been devoted to the instruction of his pupils. JAMES McREE.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully anounces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday in January next.* Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophen, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, . . . $10,00
English Grammar, and Geography, . . V,50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25 1835. —6w—

Messrs. Miller, Yale, Sands, & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus Route,

Counting from Campbell Courthouse, Virginia, as Advertised for 1835.

Days.	Date.	Towns.	Counties.	States.	Landlords.	Miles
NOVEMBER	1835.					
Monday,	16	Campbell C. H.	Campbell co.	Virginia.	Johnston,	12
Tuesday,	17	Brookneal,	Halifax,	do	Callaway,	20
Wednesday,	18	Republican Grove.	do	do	Clarke,	12
Thursday,	19	Meadville,	do	do	Mrs. Adams,	14
Friday,	20	Halifax C. H.	do	do	Jackson,	14
Saturday,	21	Black Walnut.	do	do	Easly,	15
Sunday,	22					
Monday,	23	Milton.	Caswell,	NorthCarolina	Farley,	25
Tuesday,	24	Leesburg.	do	do	Vanhook,	12
Wednesday,	25	Yanceyville,	do	do	Graves,	11
Thursday,	26	Brown's Store.	Guilford,	do	Barton,	13
Friday,	27	Ramsborough,	do	do	Benoe,	12
Saturday,	28	Greensborough,	do	do	Albright,	10
Sunday,	29					
Monday,	30	Jamestown,	do	do	Horney,	10
DECEMBER						
Tuesday,	1	Brummell's,	Davidson,	do	Brummell,	12
Wednesday,	2	Lexington,	do	do	Simpson,	15
Thur'y & Fri'y	3 & 4	Salisbury,	Rowan,	do	Hague,	17
Saturday,	5	Mocksville,	do	do	Bingham,	19
Sunday,	6					
Monday,	7	County Line,	do	do	Mrs. Griffin,	10
Wednesday,	9	Island Ford,	Lincoln,	do	Abernathy.	27
Thursday,	10	Abernathy's Forge,	do	do	Abernathy,	12
Friday,	11	Catawba Springs,	do	do	Simonton,	10
Saturday,	12	Lincolnton,	do	do	Leonard,	14

☞ Twenty-two Appointments in three hundred and fifteen miles, will make an average of thirteen miles each day.

JOHN MILLER, Advertiser.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding **OMNIBUS**, a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fity miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South. —7t—

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

**Hardware & Cutlery
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &C., &C.**

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, *on the 1st day of January*, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan,

Four Negroes,

The property of Joseph Bruner. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

Public Sale!

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises of the late Samuel Upright, deceased, *on the 10th day of December next,*

Two Negro Men,

Belonging to the estate of said Upright, together with a small quantity of Corn, Wheat, and Hay. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS SMITH, Administrator.

November 17, 1835. —p3*—

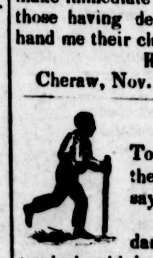
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said Estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RICHARD PHELAN, Adm'r.

Cheraw, Nov. 28, 1835. —3t—

Committed



To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 8th instant, a Negro man, who says his name is

GEORGE;

dark complected; five feet eight or ten inches high; stout built; about 30 or 35 years old; had on a suit of home-spun, very much worn, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Miller, who purchased him of Lamar of Augusta.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jailor.

Asheville, N. C., November 28 1835.—3t*

To the Enterprizing!

I WILL GIVE an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2½ miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land. The scite is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURIAGE.

VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Monday, the 11th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Embelished with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

☞ The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than Four times the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:

Charles the First.	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand.	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback.	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea. . . .	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living.	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days. .	C. A. Somerset.
Henri Quarte.	T. Morton
Quite Correct.	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green. .	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives. . . .	———
Man of Ten Thousand. . .	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies' Man. . . .	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What . . .	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer. . . .	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation.	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils.	Planche & Dance.
English in India.	———
Shakspeare Festival. . . .	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East Indian.	W. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor. .	J. R. Planche.
Victorine.	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus.	———
The Child of Nature. . .	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre.	———
The Duel.	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters.	W. Barrymore.
Vidocq.	———
Hernani.	James Kenney.
Irish Ambassador.	Tyrone Power.
My Neighbour's Wife. . .	Alfred Bunn.
Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.	———

☞ The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, Eclipse.
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The true blooded popular Horse Chateau Margaux.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
The noted Blood-horse Hundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.
A complete treatise on Riding, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, *set to music.*
The Art of Legerdemain Illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

☞ To Agents and others—a Premium, consisting of Two Volumes, 500 pages each, neatly bound, of the *Novelist's Magazine*, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to an Agent or others who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each.

This journal is printed weekly, on large imperial paper, with new type, at Three Dollars per Annum, payable in advance. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publishers, POSTAGE PAID. SMITH & ALEXANDER.

No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

BLANKS.

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.......December 2, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, . . .	10 a	Molasses, . . .	50
Brandy, apple, .	25 a 00	Nails, ...	9 a 10
peach, .	a 40	Oats, ...	20 a 25
Butter, . . .	12½ a	Rye, ...	75
Cotton, in seed, .	2¾ a 3	Sugar, brown, .	00 a 12½
clean, .	12 a 13	loaf, . .	16 a 20
Coffee, . . .	16 a 18	Salt, . . .	112 a 125
Corn, . . .	25 a 00	Tallow, . . .	10
Feathers, . . .	a 30	Tobacco, . . .	8 a 20
Flour, . . .	.6 0 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.......November 26.

Bacon, ...	8½ a 9	Iron, . . .	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach, .	a 50	Molasses, . . .	32 a 34
apple, .	30 a 35	Nails, cut, . .	6¾ a 7
Beeswax, . . .	22 a 23	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 11
Coffee, . . .	12 a 14½	lump, . .	a 15
Cotton, . . .	13 a 14¾	loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . .	55 a 60	Salt, . . .	65 a 70
Flaxseed, . .	140 a 150	Wheat, . .	a 100
Flour, . . .	.600 a 700	Whiskey, . .	30 a 32
Feathers, . . .	a 35	Wool, . . .	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) November 23, 1835.

Bacon, . . .	9 a 11	Nails and Brads, .	7½
Beeswax, . . .	18	Sugar, brown, .	10 a 12½
Coffee, . . .	14 a 17	do. lump, .	14½ a 16
Cotton, . . .	13½ a 14½	do. loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . .	65 a 75	Salt, per sack, .	0 a 300
Flax-seed, . .	.100 a 120	do. bushel, .	60 a 70
Flour, country,	.750 a 000	Cotton Bagging, .	25 a 30
do. northern,	.800 a 900	Bale Rope, . .	10 a 12
Feathers, . .	35 a 36	Wheat, . .	115
Iron, . . .	4½ a 5	Wool, . . .	16 a 18
Molasses, . .	40 a 45	Whiskey, . .	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York, . ½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, . ½ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)......November 20, 1835.

Bacon, . . .	8 a 10	Lard, . . .	12 a 14
Brandy, peach, .	75	Molasses, . .	37½ a 40
apple, .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . .	.800 a 950
Beeswax, . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	.250 a 275
Butter, . . .	20 a 25	bushel, . .	75
Coffee, . . .	15 a 16	Sugar, brown, .	09 a 11
Corn, . . .	62 a 70	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton, . . .	14 a 14½	Tallow, . . .	11 a 12
Flour, . . .	900 a	Teas, . . .	.100 a 112
Iron, . . .	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 45

AT CAMDEN, S. C.....November 21.

Bacon, . . .	10 a 11	Corn, . . .	75 a 90
Brandy, peach, .	46 a 50	Flour, . . .	850 a 1000
Do. apple, .	35 a 40	Wheat, . .	.137 a 150
Cotton, . . .	13½ a 14½	Whiskey, . .	35 a 40